XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (Nº. 1409)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1772.

TYRE, *March* 7.

THE Cheiks Aly and Salek, ſons of the Cheik Daher, ſet out for Damaſcus about the middle of laſt month, and entered, at the head of fifteen hundred Arabian horſe, and two thouſand five hundred Egyptian foot, into the vaſt province of Hewran, ſituate to the ſouth eaſt of Damaſcus, and inhabited by Arabs, of the ſect of the Druſees. They gave battle, on the 20th, to the Cheik Aly of the Ottomans, in which the latter was routed with the loſs of a great number of people, and two thouſand camels. They afterwards made themſelves maſters of Naſſera and Baſſora, the only towns of that country which were in any ſtate of defence. They have alſo ſubjected the whole country to the obedience of Ali Bey, from which they have demanded 450 000 livres. The Cheik Orſoi, one of the moſt powerful Princes of the province, contributed to the victory, and his alliance with Ali Bey and the Cheik Daher has been ſealed by the marriage of his daughters to Aly and Salek.

CADIZ, *June* 3. This morning arrived a courier extraordinary, diſpatched by the States General to the Dutch Conſul, reſiding here, to inform him, that the Truce between the Emperor of Morocco and their High Mightineſſes, being to expire on the 27th of this month, five frigates of war, now arming in Holland to protect the commerce of the Republick, will repair to the coaſt of Barbary before the expiration of that term.

PALMA, *June* 10. They write from Mahon, that a ſhip belonging to the ſquadron of Admiral Spiritow is arrived there, laden with warlike ammunition, which will be depoſited in the magazines of that place. The Captain hath announced for certain, that the preliminaries of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte are actually ſigned.

LONDON.

June 8. Several memorials have, we hear, lately paſſed between the Courts of London and Madrid with reſpect to the Britiſh dominions adjoining the Miſſiſſippi, in North America; the Spaniſh Miniſtry being alarmed at the report of our eſtabliſhing a civil government there, and declaring, in pretty plain Engliſh, that they will not ſuffer us to improve our own territories in that part of the world, for fear we ſhould interfere with the intereſts of his moſt Catholic Majeſty.

June 9. Capt. Hoare, of the Britiſh King, from China, now lying at Woolwich, met with the following extraordinary adventure during the courſe of his voyage: On his leaving China he came home by the new paſſage, and touched at the Philippine iſlands for wood and water, and when the men came by the watering place they luckily obſerved a ſerpent or ſnake, very large and ſubtle, curled round a large branch of a tree, ready to dart upon its prey, with eyes fierce and fiery like two comets, and with the moſt dreadful appearance. The ſailors immediately fired their muſquets at the monſter, but without any effect, for the animal came from the tree to the ground purſuing its enemies, when an Iriſh ſailor ſwore if it was the devil he would attack it, and accordingly with an axe gave it a deſperate wound in the belly. The ſnake then retreated into the water, but being pulled out with a large hook it was ſoon ſhot dead. The body was as large as a corpulent man's body, and its length eighteen feet. The natural hiſtorians relate of the above ſnake, that it darts upon any animal, whether ſheep or deer, twines itſelf round the body and breaks every bone, then covering the body with its ſaliva, ſwallows its prey. Capt. Hoare has brought the ſkin home.

June 11. They write from Senegal, that new diſcoveries are daily making of the vaſt importance of penetrating farther into the inland parts of the continent of Africa.

June 12. Yeſterday morning came on at eleven o'clock (after waiting two hours for the Attorney General, who did not appear at laſt) before Lord Mansfield and common jury, in Weſtminſter-hall, the great cauſe between Mr. Townſhend and Mr. Hunter a treſpaſs in the collection of the Land-Tax. Mr. Serjeant Glynn opened the cauſe, and in a moſt elegant ſpeech, laid before the Jury every circumſtance relating to the Middleſex Election; in which he inſiſted Mr. Wilkes had been choſen by a great majority of Freeholders, but kept out of his ſeat, and Mr. Luttrell ſeated in his room, who never was choſen. He further told them, that when the act for the Land-Tax paſſed in the houſe, the county of Middleſex was repreſented only by one member, and that it was on his account the action was brought. He then proceeded to call evidence to ſhew how legally Mr. Wilkes had been choſen, but Mr. Wallace, counſel for the other ſide, ſtarting up, produced the act of parliament which they ſeized under, and Lord Mansfield ſaying that the evidence offered by Serjeant Glynn was inadmiſſible, and therefore ſhould not admit it, directed the Jury to find for the Defendant, telling them there was no evidence before them. The Clerk of the Court then ſaid, Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed on your verdict? do you find for the Plaintiff or the Defendant? Mr. Reynolds the Under-Sheriff, then ſaid, that one of the Jury had not agreed, which cauſed ſome little confuſion in Court, as they all ſeemed going out; but Lord Mansfield telling them again there was no evidence before them, and therefore that they muſt find for the Defendant, the Jury then brought in a verdict accordingly. The cauſe laſted in the whole about three quarters of an hour; the Counſel for Mr. Townſend were, Mr. Davenport and Serjeant Glynn; For Mr. Hunt, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Mansfield.

June 13. Sir Jeffery Amherſt is to be appointed Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, in the room of General Conway, turned out, for voting againſt the Royal marriage-bill.

June 15. There was a meeting on wedneſday night, at the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's of all the foreign Miniſters, when a paper was ſigned by them, in order to be tranſmitted to the Secretaries of State, in which they engage, on their faith and honour, to ſuffer no goods, of what ever kind, to be brought from abroad under their ſanction, but what is for their own immediate uſe. This meeting, to the great honour of Prince Maſſerano, was at the inſtance of his Excellency.

Accounts from Cairo, of the beginning of April laſt, inform us, that Ali Bey was then making the moſt formidable preparations, in order to open the campaign againſt the Porte with redoubled vigour early in the ſummer.

The Terrible man of war, Capt. Arbuthnot, and the Worceſter man of war, Capt. Hughs, are both gone out of Portſmouth Harbour to Spithead, to join ſome other ſhips lying there.

June 17. There is now a Man living in Somerſet houſe who is upwards of one hundred and forty years of age. He was a Stable Boy in Somerſet yard in the time of Charles I. was for ſeveral years Coachman to Charles II. preſerved his domeſtick connections with all the ſucceeding Families on the Throne, and has now a penſion, which he is ſtill able to enjoy with all the alacrity of a man of fourſcore.

June 18. As his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter's precipitate departure from Rome, when he ſet off laſt from that place for England, has ſomething myſtical in it, and ſurpriſed ſeveral people, a gentleman who was then on the ſpot has enabled us to account for it. His Highneſs propoſed to continue his reſidence in that capital for ſome days longer than he did, but intelligence arrived ſuddenly that the Pretender intended to make a publick proceſſion into the city with his Princeſs (which they actually did) in two days time, with the conſent of the Pope. On hearing this intelligence, his Royal Highneſs ordered his Suite and baggage to be got ready immediately for his journey, and he left Rome the next morning, not thinking it altogether decent and politick to be witneſs to the Pretender's entering Rome in the character of King of Great-Britain, the title which the ſhouting populace inceſſantly beſtowed upon him in his triumphal entry.

June 20. A traveller, lately arrived from Poland, gives this account of that unhappy country. "The firſt five miles from Warſaw, the country is cultivated, but all the reſt of it, as far as Rava (including 55 miles) is one continued deſart, nothing to be ſeen but ruins of villages, cottages, and Noblemens ſeats. From Rava to Sirad is a tract of 100 miles, formerly cultivated, and now containing no more than three villages, uninhabited; all the reſt burnt, and the people gone! From Sirad to Sileſia is about 40 miles, one continued ſcene of ruin. In a journey of 200 miles through a country, formerly well cultivated and peopled, there are not now to be found above 5000 ſouls. This fine country is reduced to this miſerable and ſhocking ſtate, wholly by the furious zeal of ſome Popiſh Biſhops, who would never be ſatisfied without the total deſtruction of the Proteſtants and Greeks."

June 22. On Thurſday night about eleven o'clock an expreſs was received at St. James's from the Hague, in very great haſte, it being on buſineſs of importance. The Privy Council held yeſterday is ſaid to have been in conſequence of the above expreſs.

We are informed that in a few days General Conway, with ſome other officers of the Ordnance, will ſet out to ſurvey the fortifications on ſeveral parts of the coaſts of this Kingdom, which are to be thoroughly repaired this ſummer.

By letters received from Conſtantinople we are informed, that the Chief Mufti had been ſtrangled there, he being ſuſpected of having held a correſpondence with the Ruſſians.

June 24. Beſides the gentleman who cut his throat in conſequence of his loſſes by a late failure, we are informed that two others, who loſt almoſt their all by the ſame means, were ſo diſturbed in mind that one of them abſconded, and has not been ſince heard of, and that the other threw himſelf out at a two pair of ſtairs window, and was ſo much hurt that he has lain ſpeechleſs ever ſince.

Yeſterday afternoon, about five o'clock, a late Banker's Clerk drowned himſelf in a pond at Hampſtead. He went into a publick houſe and drank two glaſſes of brandy, for which he paid ſix-pence, refuſing any change; he then walked out, mounted the bridge, and was obſerved to prepare twice for jumping in but as often his heart failed him; however, the third time he took the fatal leap, and was drowned. He was not found till ſix o'clock this morning, when ſeveral Bank notes were found upon him.

June 25. Sunday laſt died, at Newnham in Glouceſterſhire, Mrs. Keith, aged 135, who retained her ſenſes till within a fortnight before her death. She has left 6000l. to her three daughters, the youngeſt of whom is 109 years of age: She has likewiſe left behind her about 70 grand-children and great grand-children.

Mr. Alexander, of Edinburgh, now in London, adverties that he is ready to pay all bills drawn or indorſed by the bank of Douglas, Heron, and Co. on ſuch houſes as have ſtopped payment.

Extract of a letter from Marienwerder, June 12.

"Our new Sovereign the King of Pruſſia, whoſe general wiſhes and deſires are only for the happineſs of his ſubjects, has found it highly intereſting as well for his new ſubjects in *New Pruſſia*, as for his ſubjects in *Sileſia*, to join the river *Oder* with the *Weichſel*; for the execution of which truly Royal undertaking, great preparations are already made; the Sieur *Brenckenhof*, his Majeſty's chief Engineer, arrived here yeſterday for that purpoſe; the ſum of 600,000 dollars or 100,000l. is ordered from the Royal treaſury to defray the expences. The King ordered alſo, that none but inhabitants of this province ſhall be employed in this work, ſo that all the money will be expended in *New Pruſſia*.

June 27. The Banker who lately eloped from this city, and involved ſuch numbers in diſtreſs, inſtead of ſinking under the weight of his misfortunes, has ſpirits enough remaining to mind the buſineſs of his country. Since his departure he has written a letter to Colcheſter, telling his friends there, what kind of members to chooſe at the next general election, and particularly exhorting them to fix their choice only upon men of unqueſtionable probity.

The merchants, notwithſtanding the many reflections which have been lately thrown upon the Directors of the Bank, are univerſal in acknowledging that no body of gentlemen ever behaved better in a time of publick calamity; for ſeveral days together they ſat every evening till five o'clock, though the uſual time of their riſing is at one in the afternoon, and cheerfully contributed the utmoſt aſſiſtance wherever they could extend it with juſtice to their proprietors.

The Directors of the Eaſt-India Company are alike commended for their laudable efforts in the maintainance of publick credit, and it is really inconceivable how many acts of generoſity have been performed by individuals during the general alarm in the city. But the ſtorm has now happily ſubſided, and it is to be hoped that the Bankers in future will be more attentive to the conduct of their ſeveral partners than to truſt their whole fortunes to the diſcretion of any man, however ſecurely they may rely upon his probity.

The late deciſion with regard to Somerſet the Negro, a correſpondent aſſures us, will occaſion a greater ferment in America (particularly in the iſlands) than the Stamp Act itſelf: for the ſlaves conſtituting the great value of (Weſt-India) property (eſpecially) and appeals lying from America in all caſes of a civil proceſs to the mother-country, every pettifogger will have his neighbour entirely at his mercy, and by applying to the King's-Bench at Weſtminſter, leave the ſubject at Jamaica or Barbados wholly without a hand to cultivate his plantations.

The ſame correſpondent obſerves, that this year of our Lord is remarkable for two extraordinary deciſions; firſt, for making illegitimacy in England with reſpect to the Valentia title, legitimacy in Ireland: And, in the ſlave caſe, making that no property in England, which is univerſally allowed to be property in America.

June 30. They write from Leghorn, that the Senates of Genoa have publiſhed an edict, ſtrictly forbidding the ſubjects of that Republick from engaging in the French ſervice, on condition of certain pains and penalties therein ſpecified.

July 1. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received from General Cornwallis, Governor of Gibraltar, brought by the Siballa, Capt. Abbott, arrived at Dover from that place.

A Correſpondent ſays, that a perfect reconciliation is now effected between all the popular gentlemen in the city, except the Alderman Townſend and Wilkes, which, it is feared, will not be ſpeedily brought about.

On Saturday ſome diſpatches arrived in town from the Lords of the Regency of Hanover.

They write from Madrid, that a number of Jeſuits, to the amount of 170 perſons, were ſeized by order of the Government, in a Convent of the Carmelites, at Almanza, on the ſecond inſt. and impriſoned. Some of the principals are already condemned to die.

The changes talked of to take place in Adminiſtration are entirely laid aſide, though ſuch a meaſure was in agitation a few days ſince. Lord Chatham was not ſent for to court. His Lordſhip was there, but his buſineſs, we are informed, was ſolely to acquaint his Majeſty that he had two ſons, whom he ſhould be glad to ſee provided for, one of whom he intended for the army, and the other for the navy.

Yeſterday evening, about ſeven o'clock, an Expreſs was received at St. James's from Berlin, and this morning a Meſſenger was ſent off with diſpatches to the Engliſh Miniſter at that Court.

July 2. It is now generally thought, that ſeveral Engliſh merchants and factors, of the firſt eminence and property, wearied out with the partial and unjuſt treatment of the Portugueſe Prime Miniſter, are preparing to quit the dominions of his moſt *faithful* Majeſty, and return home.

ANNAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 10.

*** *The Managers of the* ANNAPOLIS LOTTERY *requeſt immediate Payment of all Perſons who may have purchaſed Tickets on Credit, in order to enable them to diſcharge the Prizes with Punctuallity, as the Lottery will certainly begin drawing this Afternoon.*

TO THE PRINTERS.

BE pleaſed to give the following Opinion a Place in your Gazette, and you'll oblige many, but particularly

Anne-Arundel County, B. H.
5th Sept. 1772.

CASE.

THE Province of *Maryland* was in the Hands of the Crown in the Reigns of King *William* and *Queen Anne*. A General Aſſembly, in the Time of *William*, had been legally choſen by the King's Writ of Election and Summons: King *William* died on the 8th *March* 1701-2: *Without any freſh Writ of Election and Summons* the Aſſembly afterwards met, and on the 16th *March* 1701-2 made and enacted the conteſted Law, commonly called the Forty per Poll Law.

Quære. Is this Forty per Poll Act a Law or not?

The King being the Fountain of all Judicature, the Writ of Summons of the Parliament iſſues in his Name, and by his Authority; and the Parliament *commences* and is *held* by ſuch Writ of Summons: All Commiſſions, Civil and Military, flow from him: And all Proceſs in the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice proceeds from him and in his Name. At Common Law, therefore, upon the Demiſe, or Death of the King, the Writ of Summons abated, and the Parliament was diſſolved; all Commiſſions, Civil and Military were determined; and all Proceſs in the Courts of Juſtice abated, or diſcontinued. To prevent the Inconveniency, Delay and Expence of a general Abatement, or Diſcontinuance of Proceſs in the Courts of Juſtice, an Act was paſſed in the Time of *Edward* the Sixth; but not being large and comprehenſive enough, the Act of 1 *Anne*, Cap. 8. was afterwards enacted. The Continuance of all Proceſs in the Courts of Juſtice by the Act of *Edward* VI, after the Demiſe of the King did not invigorate, or impliedly revive the Patents of the Juſtices, or Commiſſions of the Judges. This was a Miſchief, which called for Redreſs; and hence the Statute of the 7th and 8th of *William* III. Cap. 27, which being local, and not reaching the Plantations, was afterwards extended by the above Act of 1 *Anne*, Cap. 8. Another Miſchief demanded Redreſs;—The Diſſolution of the Parliament by the Abatement of the Writ of Summons upon the Demiſe of the King: Wherefore the Act of 7 and 8 *William* III. Cap. 15. was enacted. This Act is expreſſly confined to *Great Britain* and not extended to the Plantations.

By Virtue of the Proviſions in the above ſeveral Statutes, I admit, upon the Demiſe of King *William*, the Proceedings in our Courts of Juſtice were not abated or diſcontinued: And I alſo admit, the Commiſſions in this Province, Civil and Military, were not determined: But I hold the Aſſembly was diſſolved.

I lay out of the Caſe the Act of 7 and 8 *William* III. Cap. 15. which provides againſt the Diſſolution of the Parliament at Home. I preſume no Gentleman of legal Knowledge will oppoſe it againſt me: the Act being local and not extending to the Plantations.

The Common Law operates till ſuſpended or abrogated by Statute: Upon the Demiſe of the King, the Writ of Summons of the Parliament, at Common Law, abated, and the Parliament was diſſolved. I aſk, upon the Demiſe of King *William*, what Statute prevented the Abatement, or Diſcontinuance of the Writ of Summons, by which the Aſſembly of this Province was *then* held? If no Statute exiſted, the Common Law attached, and the Aſſembly was diſſolved.

I have been told a Gentleman of a very reſpectable Character has given a different Opinion, and relies upon the Act of 7 and 8 of *William*, Cap. 27. (extended to the Plantations by the Act of 1 *Anne*, Cap. 8.) which enacts, that all Commiſſions, Civil and Military, ſhall remain in full Force for Six Months after the Demiſe of the King.

I grant the Commiſſion of the Governor upon the Death of King *William* did not ceaſe or determine: I alſo grant, that the Governor is inveſted with the Powers of *ſummoning*, *proroguing* and *diſſolving*, the Aſſembly: But theſe Conceſſions cannot influence the Caſe.

When we ſpeak of the Powers of the Governor to *ſummon*, *prorogue*, and *diſſolve*, we ought to be explicit in our Ideas. The Governor has no *excluſive* Authority in this Department of his Office: The Writ of Summons for an Aſſembly iſſues in *the King's Name*, teſted only by the Governor: The Prorogation is made in *the King's Name*; And ſo is the Diſſolution.

The Aſſembly, then, being held by the *King's* Writ of Summons, what avails the *ſubſiſting Commiſſion* of the *Governor* upon the Point of Abatement or Diſcontinuance? The Writ may abate without affecting the Commiſſion: There is no Claſhing or Repugnancy: A Summons might have iſſued for a new Aſſembly in the Name of Queen *Anne*, and every Power might have been exerted conſequential upon ſuch Commiſſion.

The Argument cannot be reſted upon the general Operation of the Governor's Commiſſion to *ſummon*, *prorogue*, and *diſſolve*; for theſe Powers, with Reſpect to the Parliament at Home, upon the Demiſe of the King, devolve upon his Succeſſor: And yet, at Common Law, the Succeſſor could not proceed upon a Writ of Summons awarded in the Time of the Predeceſſor: The Parliament diſſolved, and a new Writ iſſued. I obſerved the Continuance of all Proceſs in the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice did not prevent a Determination of the Commiſſions of the Judges upon the Death of the King: And yet no Proceſs could be executed without Judges and Officers. Upon what Principle, then, ſhall the mere Continuance of a Commiſſion invigorate a Proceſs, which, at Common Law, upon the Event of the King's Death, ceaſed and determined? But to mention a Caſe more analogous to the preſent. The Statute of *Edward* VI. extended only to *civil* Suits: *Criminal* Proceedings were left, as they ſtood at Common Law, and upon the Demiſe of the King abated or diſcontinued. The Act of 7 and 8 *William* III. Cap. 27. continued all Commiſſions for Six Months, &c. Did the *ſubſiſting Commiſſions* of the Judges after the Demiſe of the King prevent an Abatement or Diſcontinuance of *Criminal* Proceſs? Could the Courts of Judicature proceed upon a *Criminal* Proceſs awarded in the Time of the deceaſed King? No. The Parliament was aware of this in the Time of *Anne* and provided againſt the Miſchief by an expreſs Statute. The Court of King's Bench is authorized by Commiſſion to iſſue Criminal Proceſs: The Governor was authorized by Commiſſion to iſſue a Writ of Summons: The Criminal Proceſs iſſues in the King's Name teſted by the Court of B. R. The Writ of Summons for an Aſſembly iſſued in the King's Name teſted by the Governor: The Commiſſions of the Judges of B. R. ſubſiſt after the Demiſe of the King: The Commiſſion of the Governor alſo ſubſiſted: But, upon the Event of the King's Death, before the Statute of *Anne*, the criminal Proceſs ceaſed and determined, and the Court of King's Bench could not proceed upon it. What ſhall prevent a Determination of the Writ of Summons, or warrant after Proceedings upon it?

The King, in Judgment of Law, is a Body-politic, to prevent an Interregnum. The Powers of Government lodged in the Crown do not drop upon a *Demiſe*, but are inſtantaneouſly handed to the Succeſſor without any Ceſſation or Intermiſſion: The Power, therefore, to *ſummon*, *prorogue*, and *diſſolve*, the Parliament, devolves as a *ſubſiſting Power* undetermined.

Before the Act of *William*, Cap. 27. the Powers of Government delegated to the Governor, upon the Death of the King, determined with the Commiſſion: And of Conſequence the Power to *ſummon*, *prorogue*, and *diſſolve*, the Aſſembly, ceaſed. After the above Act of *William* the Commiſſion of the Governor did not fall upon the Demiſe of the King, but remained in Force for Six Months: Upon the Event, then, of King *William*'s Death, the Power to *ſummon*, *prorogue*, and *diſſolve*, the Aſſembly did not fail, but ſurvived and exiſted in the Governor as a *ſubſiſting Power* undetermined.

The Power to *ſummon*, *prorogue*, and *diſſolve*, the Parliament is handed, by *the Common Law*, as a *ſubſiſting Power* to the ſucceeding Monarch: The Power to *ſummon*, *prorogue*, and *diſſolve*, the Aſſembly of this Province, was handed, by *Statute Law*, upon the Demiſe of the King, as a *ſubſiſting Power*, to the Governor.

But the ſucceeding Monarch, notwithſtanding the *Subſiſtence* of the Power to *ſummon*, *prorogue*, and *diſſolve*, cannot, by the Common Law, proceed upon the Writ of Summons iſſued by his Predeceſſor: A freſh Writ of Summons muſt iſſue, and a new Parliament muſt be called. Did the Statute of *William* give a greater Latitude to the *ſubſiſting Power* of the Governor?

The Statute of *William*, Cap. 27. is enacted in general Expreſſions: All Commiſſions, Civil and Military, ſhall remain in full Force for Six Months after the Death of the King. My Lord *Coke* obſerves, in the Conſtruction of a Statute, we ſhould always advert to what the Miſchief was at Common Law.

Before the above Statute of *William*, by the Common Law, all Patents of Juſtices, Commiſſions, Civil and Military, were determined by the King's Death, and the Defect, or Miſchief, was the Anarchy reſulting from the Want of Officers to put the Laws in Execution. This, then, was the Miſchief the Statute meant to provide againſt: And as the ſame Anarchy, upon the ſame Event, prevailed in the Plantations, the Act of *William* was extended by the 1ſt *Anne*, Cap. 8. Not a Syllable is dropt with Reſpect to the Parliament: Nor is there any Ground whatſoever to infer, that the preventing of a Diſſolution of the Parliament, upon the Demiſe of the King, was an Object in Contemplation when the above Statutes were framed. The *Diſſolution* did not ſpring from the *Determination* of Commiſſions: The *Continuance*, therefore, of Commiſſions, was never meant as a Prop to Parliament.

The celebrated *Blackſtone* lays down the Law, that a Parliament may be diſſolved by the Demiſe of the Crown: For the King being conſidered in Law the Head of the Parliament—*Caput*, *Principium* et *Finis*—that failing, the whole Body is extinct. While the Province was in the Hands of the Crown, I aſk who was *Caput*, *Principium* et *Finis* of the General Aſſembly? The King, or his *Deputy*, the Governor? I affirm not the Governor; upon no Principle can he be conſidered ut *Caput*, vel *Principium*: For the Aſſembly *commenced* and was held by the *King's* Writ of Summons, teſted only by the Governor: Nor upon any Principle can he be conſidered *ut Finis* of the General Aſſembly: For upon the *Death*, or *Removal*, of a Governor, the Aſſembly did not, in Law, ceaſe and determine, but was kept alive by the *King's* Writ, and ſubſiſted. Only the King, then, could have been *Caput*, *Principium* et *Finis*; upon his Demiſe a Diſſolution followed.

The Colony of *Virginia* was in the Hands of the Crown, as well as this Province, in the Reigns of *William* and *Anne*. Upon the Death of King *William* the Aſſembly of *Virginia* was diſſolved: A freſh Writ of Summons iſſued, and a new Aſſembly was called: The *ſubſiſting Commiſſion* of the Governor, by Virtue of the Statute of *William*, which continues all Commiſſions Civil and Military, did not prevent a *Diſſolution*: And ſo far from entertaining any ſuch Idea of the Statute, the General Aſſembly afterwards, in the *Fourth Year* of Queen *Anne* paſſed "An Act for the continuing of General Aſſemblies in Caſe of the Death or Demiſe of her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors," &c. Had the Statute of *William* a more extenſive Influence in *Maryland* than in *Virginia*? Or does it operate differently in different Colonies?

Having then obſerved that the Aſſembly of this Province was diſſolved upon the Death of King *William*, and that the Writ of Summons, by which it was held, was diſcontinued, or abated; I now lay down the Poſition, as a fundamental Principle, that a Parliament cannot be legally convened without the *King's Writ of Summons*: And I further aſſert that, by the undoubted Conſtitution of this Province when in the Hands of the Crown, no Laws could be enacted without the Conſent of the Freemen legally called together and aſſembled by *the King's Writ of Summons*: I do not expect to be contradicted in this Aſſertion of the Law: But the Fact is ſtated as a Poſtulatum in the Caſe, that after the Demiſe of King *William*, no *freſh Writ of Summons* was iſſued. By what Authority, then, and upon what Conſtitutional Ground, was the Aſſembly convened, which enacted the conteſted Law of 1701-2?

After the Death of the late *Charles* Lord *Baltimore*, and before the General Aſſembly was apprized of the Event, a Seſſion was held and Laws enacted: By the Death of his Lordſhip the Aſſembly was held to be diſſolved, and a *freſh Writ of Summons iſſued*: When the General Aſſembly was afterwards convened, a Law was immediately paſſed to *confirm* and make *valid* the ſeveral Acts which had been made in the preceding Seſſion, "*The Death or Demiſe of the ſaid Charles Lord Baltimore notwithſtanding.*" What can be a clearer Proof, that an Aſſembly *diſſolved* upon a *Demiſe*, and afterwards called, *without a freſh Writ of Summons*, is illegally convened, and cannot enact, or eſtabliſh Laws?

When I aſſert for Law, that the Parliament cannot be legally convened without the *King's* Writ of Summons, I do not forget the two Capital Caſes of the *Reſtoration* and *Revolution* Parliaments: The former ſummoned in the Names of the *Keepers* of the Liberties of *England*: The latter in the Name of the *Prince of Orange*, before the Crown was placed upon his Head. *Charles* the Second met the Lords and Commons thus aſſembled, and Laws were enacted: King *William* too, when crowned, met the Lords and Commons thus ſummoned, and Laws were alſo enacted: Both Parliaments paſſed a Statute to eſtabliſh the ſeveral Conventions as *legal Parliaments*, and to cure the Defect or Want of the *King's Writ of Summons*. If theſe Caſes, however, are urged againſt me, I ſhall only reply in the Language of an eminent Sage of the Law upon this Subject: They are Caſes founded upon the *Neceſſity of the Thing*, *which ſuperſedes all Law*.

It has been alleged, that the Act of 1701-2, though void ab Initio, has been *lifted* up and *animated* by *ſucceeding* Acts of Aſſembly. I ſhould be glad to know what *ſucceeding* Acts of Aſſembly have worked this *Miracle*? *When* did the Act of 1701-2 *firſt* obtain the *binding Force* of a Law? From what Period ſhall we calculate the *Commencement* of its Validity? From the Act of 1704? Or from the Act of 1713? Or from the Act of 1715? Or from the Act of 1730? Or from the Act of 1763? Or from the Act of 1771? *Which* of theſe Acts communicated the *obligatory Virtue*? That ſucceſſive Aſſemblies have preſumed an Exiſtence of the Act of 1701-2 I freely admit: That the above ſeveral Laws recognize it, as an Act in Force, by *Reference*, *Recital* and *Supplementary* Proviſions, I alſo admit: But that ſuch *Recognition* can, upon any legal Principle of Conſtruction, amount to a *Confirmation*, I muſt take the Liberty to deny.

I preſume I may ſafely aſſert, that the Act of 1701-2 has never been *re-enacted*: But the Advocates for this Act inſiſt that it has been *confirmed*: The Poſition, then, is this, that the Act of 1701-2, though void ab Initio, has been *confirmed* by ſucceeding Laws. Every Confirmation muſt be *expreſs* or *implied*: I can find no *ſucceeding* Law which *expreſſly* confirms the Act: And an Act void ab Initio, confirmed *impliedly* by an After Act, is, in my Judgment, a perfect Novelty in the Law: I candidly own I never met with ſuch an Aſſertion, and confeſs my Ignorance of any Statute exiſting upon ſuch *Implication*. I have met, indeed, with a Maxim *poſteriores Leges priores abrogant*: Subſequent Laws cancel and repeal preceding Laws: But this Maxim, far from ſupporting, defeats the Aſſertion.

It is an eſtabliſhed Rule of Law, that *Statutes have no Retroſpect*: they look forward only and preſcribe for the Time to come: For upon no Principle of natural Juſtice can a Man's Actions fall within the Conuſance of a Law made and enacted *ex poſt Facto*: But when an Act, *originally* void, is confirmed by an after Act, the Act thus confirmed operates *ab Initio*, and attraches upon the Time meſne the Commencement and Confirmation of it: And therefore the Act confirming has a clear retroſpective Effect. By the Act of 1701-2 many Pains and Penalties are impoſed: The firſt Act relied upon as a Confirmation is the Act of 1704: Three Years and upwards, then, had the Act of 1701-2 ſlept without the Sanction of a Law: In that Interval of Time, upon a Suppoſition of the Nullity of the Act *originally*, every Precept might have been *lawfully* broke without Apprehenſion of Pains and Penalties: But if the Act of 1704 operates as a *Confirmation*, every ſuch Breach in the Interval, though clearly a legal Act at the Time, becomes criminal and ſubject to the Puniſhment impoſed: This is contrary to natural Juſtice: Hence the Maxim *Nova Conſtitutio futuris formam dare debet imponere non præteritis*: which in *Subſtance* is, *Statutes have no Retroſpect*: When an Act therefore, is *originally* void, the Law will never Work a Confirmation

by *Construction* or *Implication*. An Act of Parliament indeed, when *expreſs* upon the Point, I admit will bear down the Law and Principles of Juſtice: But when an Act is not plain and expreſs, no Expoſition can prevail, which is repugnant to natural right and eſtabliſhed maxims.

Among the old Statutes we meet with Acts recognized, that are not to be found on Record: The *Recognition* of them, by ſucceeding Laws, is *good Evidence* that ſuch Statutes *once* exiſted: They are received and prevail as Statutes: Not as *lifted* up or *animated* by the Statutes which recognize them, but as *original* Statutes made and enacted upon a *Conſtitutional* Foundation: The Recognition operates only as *preſumptive* Evidence of the Fact. But when we can go back and lay our Hands upon the very Statute itſelf; when we can trace the Foundation of it, and ſhew it *originally* void, from the cleareſt Grounds, what avails a *naked Recognition?* Every Preſumption ceaſes when the Contrary is proved.

It has been objected that, upon a Suppoſition of the Nullity of the Act of 1701-2, the Act of 1700 muſt be exiſting: I have no ſuch Conception: If the Act of 1701-2 was void *ab Initio*, the Act of 1700 was in Force, when the Act of 1704 was made, and therefore expreſſly repealed. But then it is objected, that the *ſaving Clauſe* of the Act of 1704 prevents the Repeal. This Objection ſcarce demands the Ceremony of a Refutation. The *ſaving Clauſe* expreſſly extends to ſuch *Rights* and *Benefits* only as *had* accrued and were *then* actually veſted. Was the *preſent Claim* of the Forty per Poll by the *preſent Clergy* a Right and Benefit, which had *then* accrued and *actually* veſted? Surely the Clergy of this Province are not a *Body politic* with a Capacity to take by *Succeſſion*; nor is the Forty per Poll a *tranſmiſſible* Right. The *ſaving Clauſe*, with Reſpect to the Rights of the *Clergy*, was ſpent upon the Dropping of the Appointments or Inductions which were *then* in Being.

My Opinion, then, is, that, Upon the Demiſe of King *William*, the Aſſembly of this Province was diſſolved: That the Aſſembly, which afterwards met and enacted the conteſted Forty per Poll Law, being called without a freſh *Writ of Summons*, was *illegally* and *unconſtitutionally* convened: That, therefore, no Obligation can reſult from the ſaid Forty per Poll Act as a Law.

Annapolis, 15 *Auguſt*, 1772. WILLIAM PACA.

The Extract from Swift, alluded to in our laſt Gazette, will be inſerted in our next.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber at Publick Vendue, on Tueſday the 3d of November *next, at the Houſe where Mr.* Philip Briſcoe *formerly kept Store, near* Newport, *in* Charles *County*,

A CHOICE Parcel of Country born Slaves, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls: Alſo, Horſes, Cattle, and Hogs, with ſundry Plantation Utenſils, for Caſh (or Bills at an Exchange to be agreed on at the Time of Sale) Three Months Credit will be given, on giving Bond with Security if required.

ts ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Auguſt 27, 1772.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber on Saturday the 3d Day of October *next, to the higheſt Bidder, at* Elk-Ridge Landing, *at the Houſe of Mr.* Thomas Ricketts, *the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.*

SEVENTY FIVE Acres, Part of a Tract of Land called *Comb's Adventure*, ſituate and bound on the Ferry Branch of *Patapſco* River; whereon is an excellent Iron Mine, and ſo convenient to the Water, that a Veſſel of 150 or 200 Tons may load within 50 Yards of the Bank, that is now open, *Tanyard*, 66 *Acres*, *Norwood's Chance*, 10, *Partnerſhip*, 22, *Betterhope*, 20 Acres. All the above Lands lies in *Baltimore* County, and none of them more than Eight Miles from Town. Any Perſon or Perſons may view any of the Land, by applying to EDWARD NORWOOD.

September 7, 1772.

To be ſold on the Premiſes, for Sterling Money, by the Subſcriber, at publick Vendue, on Saturday the 26th Inſtant,

A TRACT of Land (called *Saint Michael*) lying in *Charles* County, about 7 Miles diſtant from *Port-Tobacco*, containing about 325 Acres: There are on the ſaid Land, a Dwelling-houſe, Kitchen, ſeveral Out-houſes, and Tobacco-houſes. The Land is very level, and is calculated either for farming or planting. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the Land, and know the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber at *Port-Tobacco*, any Time before the Day of Sale.

3w ROBERT LAWSON.

WHEREAS *James Williams*, Adminiſtrator of Capt. *James Reith*, has advertiſed for Sale, a Lot of Ground in the City of *Annapolis*, whereon *James Reith* lately lived. I take this opportunity to acquaint ſuch Perſons who may incline to purchaſe the ſaid Lot, that the ſaid *James Williams* has no right to diſpoſe of the ſame, neither had the late *James Reith*, nor *John Campbell*, under whom the ſaid *James Reith* claimed as a Purchaſer, any Right or Title to the ſaid Lot. The ſaid Lot, as alſo the Lots now occupied by ſaid Campbell, were heretofore mortgaged by my Father to the late *Philip Hammond*, Eſq; deceaſed, ſo that the Equity of Redemption now veſts in me, as Heir at Law to my Father; and I intend in a ſhort Time to proceed for the Recovery of them.

ALEXANDER CUMMING.

Patapſco Furnace, near *Elk-Ridge Landing*, in *Anne-Arundel* County.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Monday November 2,

SEVERAL Tracts of Land, containing about 4400 Acres, *viz.* One of 1700 Acres, One of 1500, and another on the River Side, with a valuable Fiſhery, containing 466 Acres, beſides ſeveral ſmall Tracts, all on and near the River *Patapſco*. The Three large Tracts mentioned are ſituated only about 6 or 8 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, where is a ready Money Market twice a Week for all Sorts of Proviſions. There are on the Premiſes One large Plantation, containing about 500 Acres; another of 200, with convenient Houſes; and cleared Ground ſufficient to make a Third Plantation of 400 Acres, Grubbing and Fencing only wanted; a large Quantity of Meadow Land; a Furnace, built about the Year 1760, with a Stone and Brick Bridge, and Caſting Houſe. A new Griſt Mill fit for Country Work, ſtanding on a fine Stream of Water; and alſo a Mill Seat on navigable Water, where has been a Mill formerly: Its Situation is perhaps as pleaſant and advantageous for erecting a large Merchant Mill on as any in the Province, and lies convenient to all the Back Country of *Elk-Ridge* and *Frederick* County, for the Purchaſe of Wheat; the Water Carriage to *Baltimore-Town* being not more than 10 or 12 Miles.

There will likewiſe be expoſed to Sale, provided the Lands are diſpoſed of, a Number of valuable Servants and Negroes, ſeveral of which laſt have been employed in a Furnace, *viz.* One young Fellow a good Workman as Keeper, others as Fillers and Aſſiſtants to the Founder and Keeper below; and ſome uſed to raiſing Ore and cutting Wood; as alſo Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. with Plantation Utenſils of all Kinds, as well as a Crop of Corn and Wheat on the Ground.

The whole to be ſold together or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. Conditions of the Purchaſe to be agreed on the Day of Sale. For further Particulars enquire of the Subſcribers at *Baltimore-Town*, or of *James Walker* near *Elk-Ridge Landing*, who will ſhew the Lands and Improvements to any deſirous of ſeeing them. There is in the Neighbourhood, adjacent to the Land, a very fine and valuable Range for Stock.

THOMAS HARRISON and Co.

Baltimore, Auguſt 27, 1772.

THE Subſcriber intending for *Europe*, deſires all thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, to furniſh their Accounts that they may be ſettled and paid, and thoſe who are indebted to the Subſcriber are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, otherwiſe the Bonds, Notes, and Accounts which are not diſcharged by the firſt of October next, will be put into the Hands of a Lawyer for the more ſpeedy recovery.

THOMAS EWING.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, at their Store in Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore,

GENUINE old Barbadoes Spirit, Weſt-India Rum, Muſcovado Sugars, and Liverpool blownd Salt. EWING & HALL.

N. B. They purpoſe keeping themſelves well ſtocked with the very beſt Spirit, where their Friends may depend on being ſupplied, and at a moderate Rate. w4

MR. FAULKS, the noted Horſe-Rider, having promiſed to perform at *Bladenſburg* the 14th Inſt. and at *George-Town* the 16th Inſt. but being extremely ill at *Lancaſter*, hopes his Friends will excuſe his not executing his Promiſe.

THE Ship *Patuxent*, *David Lewis*, Maſter, lying in *Patapſco* River, takes in Tobacco at the uſual Freight, with Liberty of Conſignment to any Merchant in *London*. Apply to *Frank Leek*, in *Upper-Marlborough*, or the Maſter on board the ſaid Ship. She has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail by the 15th of *October* without fail. w3

BY Virtue of an Aſſignment and Power of Attorney to us, bearing Date the 24th *Auguſt*, 1772. All Perſons indebted by Bond, Note, or open Account, to Mr. *John Macnabb*, Merchant in *Baltimore-Town*, are deſired to pay the ſame, or come and have their Accounts ſettled, by

WILLIAM SMITH, junr.
JOHN ASHBURNER,
THOMAS PLACE,
JAMES CHRISTIE,
ROBERT CHRISTIE. } Aſſignees.

LOST about the Firſt of *July* laſt, in *Baltimore-Town*, a black Leather Pocket-Book, with about 3l. Caſh, a few Papers, and 15 Tickets in the *Annapolis* Dock Lottery, ſigned by *Thomas Harwood*, junr. of the following No. 2746, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 2771, 72, 73, 74, and 75. Whoever finds and will deliver the ſame to Mr. *Little*, with the Papers and Tickets, ſhall be intitled to the Caſh, and a Dollar Reward for their Trouble. THOMAS GASSAWAY, junr.

Prince-George's County, *September* 8, 1772.

COMMITTED to my Cuſtody as a Runaway, *William Colloquher*, alias *Williamſon*, ſays he belongs to *William Duke*, in *Frederick* County. His Maſter is deſired to pay Charges and take him, from RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

STOLEN from on Board of my Scooner, a Red Turkey Leather Pocket Book, containing a Bond of *Aaron Milburn*, for 157 Pounds 10 Shillings current Money, payable the 7th Day of *September* 1772, on an Account taken from *Thomas James*, with a Receipt on the Back, and ſeveral other Papers. I therefore forewarn all Perſons from purchaſing the ſaid Bond.

ATHANASIUS JARBER.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to acquaint the Publick, that he has taken the Still-Houſe belonging to *Mr. James Maccubbin*, near *Annapolis*, for carrying on the Brewing and Diſtilling. All Perſons who pleaſe to favour him with Barley, Wheat, Rie and Indian Corn, ſhall be honeſtly paid. The Creek runs up from *London-Town* Ferry to my Houſe, where there is a good Landing, very convenient to the Inhabitants on South River, and not One Mile from the Ferry Landing.

JOHN BRODERICK.

THE Subſcribers being confined in *Anne-Arundel* County Jail for Debt, gives this publick Notice, that they intend to apply to the next General Aſſembly for Relief.

GEORGE BOLTON,
BENJAMIN JONES,
EDWARD NOLES,
JOHN MESSAR.

N. B. One of them is a Wheelwright, and is agreeable to treat with any Perſon on reaſonable Terms, agreeable to his Creditors and himſelf.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on Capt. *John Run*, in *Frederick* County, between the great and little Falls of *Patowmack*, a Negro Man named NED, has not been more than Four Years from *Guinea*, and ſpeaks but indifferent *Engliſh*; he is marked on each Cheek with Three Scars, and Three in his Forehead, his Teeth filed, and has loſt both of his little Toes: Had on, and took with him, Two Crocus Shirts, and one Pair of ditto Trouſers, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and an old Cotton Jacket; it is ſuppoſed he will make towards *Annapolis*. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and brings him home, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows, if Twenty Miles from Home, and if a greater or leſs Diſtance proportionably, paid by

3w JOSEPH BENTON.

Mr. WALL, COMEDIAN,

Engages to teach Ladies and Gentlemen to play on the

GUITTAR and MANDOLIN.

HIS Terms are One Guinea Entrance and the ſame Sum for every Eight Attendances. Thoſe who think proper to employ him, by ſending their Commands to his Lodgings, at Mr. *Hutchings's*, near the Dock, will be immediately waited on.

Jnne 8, 1772.

WHEREAS a Commiſſion iſſued from *Frederick* County Court, at the Inſtance of *John Fletchall*, empowering us the Subſcribers to examine Evidences to prove and perpetuate the Bounds of a certain Tract of Land, lying in the County aforeſaid, called *Poor Tom's laſt Shift*, or the Bounds of any other Land whereon the ſame may depend: We do therefore give this publick Notice, that, on Friday the 25th Day of *September* next, we intend to meet on the ſaid Land, in Order to examine all ſuch Evidences as ſhall be offered to us.

NATH. MAGRUDER A.
ZACH. MAGRUDER,
NATH. MAGRUDER N.
HEZ. MAGRUDER.

Auguſt 26, 1772.

To be ſold on the Premiſes, by the Subſcribers, at publick Vendue, on Monday *the 21ſt of* September *next*,

A TRACT of Land, ſituated near *Queen-Anne*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, containing 177 Acres, of which there are about 10 Acres of Meadow Ground cleared, and as much more may be eaſily made with little Expence. The Soil is good for planting. There are on ſaid Land, a Dwelling Houſe, Kitchen, and Quarter, with ſeveral Out Houſes, Two Tobacco Houſes, with an excellent Apple Orchard for Fruit, of which may be made annually from 4 to 6 Thouſand Gallons of Cider. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the Land any Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to the Subſcribers, near the Premiſes.

(w3) JOHN HAMS,
T. WATKINS, jun.

N. B. The Sale will begin at 12 o'Clock.

To be ſold at Vendue, on Monday the Fourteenth of September *next, at the Coffee-Houſe in* Annapolis, *in the Afternoon*,

A LOT of Ground in the City of *Annapolis*, lately the Property of Capt. *James Reith*, deceaſed, whereon are a neat Brick Dwelling-Houſe, a good Stone Kitchen, and ſundry other valuable Improvements; for ready Current Money, or good *London* Bills of Exchange. Any Perſon inclinable to Purchaſe, may view the Premiſes at any Time before the Sale, applying to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid *James Reith*, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and all thoſe who have Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally proved, that they may be adjuſted (t f.) J. W.

JAMES DICK and STEWART

Have for SALE,

A FEW Groſs of Choice Port Wine, and ſome ſuperfine Flour by the Barrel.

THE Match between Mr. *Delancy's* Horſe *Lath* and Col. *Lloyd's* Mare *Nancy Bywell* is altered to the 26th of *September*.

POETS CORNER.

ANACREON, ODE XXIII. *imitated.*

COULD Death, by Mortals be controul'd,
Or Life redeem'd with Heaps of Gold;
I'd then exert my utmoſt Pow'r,
By hoarding to increaſe my Store;
That when Death came, without delay,
He might be brib'd, and haſte away.
But ſince with Bribes, no Mortal can
Of Life prolong the wretched Span;
In vain alas! I ſigh, I mourn
I grieve, and pine like one forlorn!
If Death's Approach none Can withhold,
What will avail, my Bags of Gold?
My fleeting Hours, then let me paſs
Bleſt with my jovial Friends, and Glaſs:
While ſparkling Wine my Boſom warms,
I'll revel in FLORINDA's Charms.

MENIPPUS.

Juſt arrived from London, *in the* Sea-Nymph, *Capt.* N. Richardſon, *and to be ſold at the Medicinal Store, in* Baltimore,

By JOHN BOYD,

DRUGS and Medicines of all Kinds, Shop Furniture, Surgeons Inſtruments, Rupture Truſſes, Patent Medicines; and an univerſal Aſſortment of Painters Colours, Bruſhes, Tools, and Camels Hair Pencils, all remarkably cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen of the Faculty and others, who are indebted to me above Twelve Months, are requeſted to diſcharge their Accounts as ſoon as convenient. w3

THERE is at the Plantation of *George Kirk*, on *Bennet's* Creek, *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſorrel Mare, about Eight Years old, and about Thirteen Hands high; had on a large Bell and Leather Collar.——The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. w3

Baltimore, 10th *Auguſt*, 1772.

THE Subſcriber has lately imported and will ſell for a very low Profit Drugs and Medicines of moſt Kinds; Apothecary Shop Furniture, ſuch as Tincture Bottles of different Sizes with ground Stoppers, Species bottles of different Sizes witn braſs Caps, Pill Pots with braſs Caps, Ointment Pots, Surgeons portable Inſtruments in Pouches; ſome Setts of amputating Inſtruments; Nipple Glaſſes; Urinals; cupping Glaſſes, and many other Articles ſuitable to Practitioners in Phyſick and Surgery: Alſo a Variety of Painters Colours, Oil and Bruſhes of all Sizes, *&c. &c.*

w4 ALEXANDER STENHOUSE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Pye*, late of *Charles* County, deceaſed, are hereby required to diſcharge the ſame, and all Perſons that have any juſt Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, that they may bediſcharged, by

HENRIETTA PYE, Executrix,
WALTER PYE, Executor.

We have juſt imported from London, *in Capt.* Hooper, AN Aſſortment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hoſiery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, which are to be diſpoſed of at our Store, on the Front of the Dock, with a full Aſſortment of almoſt every Kind of dry Goods, at Wholeſale or Retail, for a ſmall Advance.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr.
JOHN BRICE.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

July 16, 1772.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Annapolis*, on the 27th of laſt Month, a Negro Man named NAT, 20 Years old, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a ſmooth faced likely well made Fellow: Had on, a Felt Hat, old Fearnought Jacket, old blue Cloth under ditto, Oſnabrig Shirt and Crocus Breeches. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid Negro to his Maſter ſhall receive 20 Shillings, if above 10 Miles from Home 40 Shillings, and if out of the Province the above Reward, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A WHEELWRIGHT, who thoroughly underſtands his Buſineſs, either to be hired or bought. Good Encouragement will be given by *John Covender*, near the Dock in *Annapolis*.

Glaſgow, 19th *June*, 1772.

WHEREAS *Robert Scott*, late of *Maryland*, and now of the City of *Glaſgow* in *North-Britain*, Merchant, did, by Contract of Copartnery, dated 27th *March* 1770, enter into a Trade and Partnerſhip with Mr. *Hugh M'Bryde* and others of ſaid Province, under the Name and Form of *Hugh M'Bryde* and Company: And whereas, by mutual Conſent of his other Partners, the ſaid *Robert Scott* withdrew his Share in ſaid Trade and Buſineſs on the 20th Day of *December* laſt; Theſe are therefore to give Notice to all Perſons, who have any Claims againſt ſaid Company prior to the Date abovementioned, to apply to the ſaid *Hugh M'Bryde*, at *Vienna*, on *Nanticoke* River in *Maryland*, as the Subſcriber will hold himſelf bound for no Debts contracted after that Time.

(3w) ROBERT SCOTT.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 12, 1772.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Tueſday Morning the 11th Inſtant, an *Engliſh* Servant Lad, named JOHN SPRAGUE, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has dark curled Hair, large Eyebrows, a down Look, a pretty good Complexion, good Teeth, a Dent on one Side of his Mouth, a peaked Noſe, a large Scar on his right Leg where it was broke, and is pretty thick: Had on, when he went away, a Check Shirt and Trouſers, and a light Fuſtian Jacket: he took with him One or Two Check Shirts: He alſo had a large Pair of oval Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles. It is ſuppoſed he will try to get off by Water; but it was thought he was ſeen going down *Parſcion* Road the ſame Day. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid Servant in any Jail, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by

(w3) ROBERT BASS.

RAN away on the 22d of *July*, from *Norfolk*, with a 30 Hogſhead Flat, Sloop rigged, *James Nickolſon*, and carried with him a Negro Man belonging to the Flat, and about 40 Barrels of Tar, which the ſaid *Nickolſon* was to have delivered at *Norfolk*: He is a middle ſized Man, about 45 Years old, black Hair and Beard, ſharp Chin, has loſt ſeveral of his Teeth, walks ſlow, and ſtoops in the Shoulders. The Negro is about 20 Years old, Country born, a black, ſtout, tall young Fellow, named *Boſon*: Had on an Oſnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trouſers, and Negro Cotton Jacket, he has been uſed to the Water but a Trip or two; the Flat has lately been raiſed upon about Ten Inches with a thick Piece of Timber on her Gunwales, has Staples drove in her Bends inſtead of Chain Plates for her Shrouds, her Maſt fixed through Two Croſs Pieces of Timber from her main Beams to her Forecaſtle, ſhe has a Mainſail and Jib, a Pump fixed with a Trough to carry the Water off, her Sealing broke and gone in ſeveral Places, ſhe has been employed in carrying of Tar, her raiſed Work and other Parts of her have been paid with brown Paint but is very dull now; I have heard that ſuch a Flat and Hands were ſeen going up the Bay near the Mouth of *Peanketank* River; the ſaid *Nickolſon* has been uſed up the Bay and on the Eaſtern Shore of *Maryland*. If any Perſon can get the Flat and Negro, and any Tar that may be left, and bring them to me at *Suffolk-Town* on *Nanſemond* River, ſhall receive Ten Pounds Reward; and if they can take the ſaid *Nickolſon* and bring him to me, then they ſhall receive 12 Pounds 10 Shillings, paid by me,

(w3) JOSIAH RIDDICK.

Baltimore, *July* 4, 1772.

WILLIAM HAMMOND

Has juſt imported, in the Hope, *Capt.* Hooper, *the* Choptank, *Capt.* Coward, *from* London, *and the* Cicely, *Capt.* Hanby, *from* Liverpool,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt India* Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell Wholeſale, at his Store in Mr. *Gough's* Buildings, on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or ſhort Credit. (6w)

JOHN BALL

HEREBY informs the Publick in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed from the Houſe wherein he lately kept Tavern, to the Houſe of Mr. *Jonathan Pinkney* near the Town Gate, which was formerly kept by Mrs. *M'Cleod*, where he now keeps Tavern, and begs the Continuance of his former Cuſtomers. He aſſures all thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Company, that it ſhall be his conſtant Study and Endeavour to give Satisfaction.

Frederickſburg, *Auguſt* 4, 1772.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, the 12th of *July* laſt, a Convict Servant Man, named *James Buchanan*, by Trade a Tailor, he is a thick well ſet Fellow, about Five Feet Five Inches high, ſandy Hair, and his Face much freckled: He had on, when he went away, a light coloured mixt Broadcloth Coat lappeled, a Waiſtcoat nearly the ſame Colour, with welted Pockets, a new furred Hat; the Reſt of his wearing Apparel I cannot deſcribe, he having different Changes.——Whoever takes up the ſaid Convict, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Jails in *Maryland*, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward, or if brought to me in *Frederickſburg*, ſhall have Three Pounds, paid on Delivery, by me

3w WILLIAM PAUL.

N. B. I am credibly informed he was carried from here, by one *William Williams*, a Waterman, to *Great Wiccomico*.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

July 6, 1772.

RAN away from the Subſcribers, living near *Soldiers Delight*, in *Baltimore* County, *Maryland*, a dark Mulatto Slave, who goes by the Name of CHARLES HARDING, but formerly by the Name of DICK; about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, large Noſe, hollow eyed, low Forehead, has upwards of Forty Scars on his Head of different Sizes, well made, has a ſmall Scar on the upper Part of his Noſe on the left Side, a ſmall Scar on the right Side his under Lip, cloſe kneed, his Shins bend forwards, ſome Scars on the ſmall of his legs occaſioned by wearing of Irons, a large Scar on the Outſide of his left Leg occaſioned by a Burn, a Scar on one of his Thumbs, he has been unmercifully whipped from his Neck to his Knees, which he ſays was by his former Maſter, is a Carpenter and Joiner by Trade, and can paint, which he learned of *Lewis Allmorn*, of *Nanſemon* County in *Virginia*, who ſold him to *Edward Voſs*, a Bricklayer by Trade, and worked in ſundry Parts of *Virginia*, and when the ſaid Slave ran away from him, lived in *King and Queen* County near *Rapahannah*, got by Water to *Philadelphia*, and from thence travelled through *Lancaſter* and *York* Counties to *Hanover-Town*, and worked there about a Year, and from thence into *Baltimore* County near *Baltimore-Town*, where he continued, from about the Year 1765 to the Year 1772, as a free Man, and ſince he left his former Maſters in *Virginia*, has learnt to read and write, and to play on the Violin; it is poſſible he may forge a Paſs and change his Name, as he has done before: Took with him a Caſtor Hat, a Suit of white Ruſſia Drab Cloaths, a blue Cloth Coat, red ſtriped Jacket, a new reddiſh brown Broad-Cloth Jacket much too large for him, new darkiſh coloured Cotton-Velvet Breeches with large old faſhioned Pocket Flaps, Shirts, Stockings and Shoes of different Sorts, and large plated Buckles. Whoever ſecures the above Slave in any Jail, ſo that his Maſters get him again, ſhall receive Five Pounds, and if 50 Miles from Home Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, and if 100 Miles the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges if brought Home, paid by

SAMUEL OWINGS, jun.
ALEXANDER WELLS.

SARAH CHILTON

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that ſhe hath opened Tavern in that large and commodious Brick Houſe in *Baltimore-Street*, *Baltimore-Town*, oppoſite to the Houſe where Meſſ. *Aſhburner* and *Plat* lately lived. She hath furniſhed herſelf with a Stock of excellent Liquors and other Neceſſaries, and is provided with good Stables and Provender for Horſes. She humbly hopes for the Favour and Countenance of the Publick, and flatters herſelf ſhe will be able to give Satisfaction to thoſe who may think proper to favour her with their Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Veſtry of *Chriſt-Church* Pariſh, intends to preſer a Petition to the next General Aſſembly of this Province, for an Act to paſs for the Aſſeſſment of a Sum not exceeding Fifty Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, on the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh, for the Purpoſe of erecting a new Addition to the Church, on *Kent-Iſland*.

Signed per Order,
THOMAS BARNES, junr. Regiſter

To be ſold at publick Sale, purſuant to the Will of Alexander Ferguſon, *deceaſed, on Thurſday the* 24th *of* September *next, for ready Money*,

SUNDRY Houſes and Lots, lying in *London-Town*, belonging to the deceaſed. The Premiſes will be ſhewn to any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, by Mr. *Robert M'Gachen*, at Meſſ. *James Dick* and *Stewart's Store*, at *London-Town*, or by Mrs. *Elizabeth Ferguſon*, living near the Premiſes.

ANTHONY STEWART, Executor.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.